THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV | GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1831. | No. 18.

POETRY.

From the New England Review.

——"The air
Is glorious with the spirit march
Of messengers of prayer."

There is a solemn hymn goes up
From nature to the Lord above,
And offerings from her incense-cup
Are poured in gratitude and love;
And from each flower that lifts its eye
In modest silence in the shade
To the strong woods that kiss the sky
A thankful song of praise is made.

There is no solitude on earth—
"In every leaf there is a tongue"—
In every glen a voice of mirth—
From every hill a hymn is sung,
And every wild and hidden dell.
Where human footsteps never trod,
Is wafting songs of joy. which tell
The praises of their maker—God.

Each mountain gives an altar birth,
And has a shrine to worship given:
Each breeze that rises from the earth
Is loaded with a song of heaven;
Each wave that leaps along the main
Sends solemn music on the air
And winds that sweep o'er ocean's plain
Bear off their voice of grateful prayer.

When Night's dark wings are slowly furled
And clouds roll off the orient sky,
And sun-light bursts upon the world,
Like angel's pinions flashing by,
A matin hymn unheard will rise
From every flower. and hill. and tree,
And songs of joy float up the skies
Like holy anthems from the sea.

When sun light dies. and shadows fall,
And Twilight plumes her rosy wing;
Devotion's breath lifts music's pall,
And silvery voices seem to sing.
And when the earth falls soft to rest,
And young wind's pinions seem to tire,
Then the pure streams upon its breast
Join their glad sounds with nature's lyre.

And when the sky that bends above
Is lighted up with spirit fires,
A gladdening song of praise and love
Is pealing from the sky tuned lyres.
And every star that throws its light
From off creation's bending brow,
Is offering on the shrine of night
The same unchanging subject-vow.

Thus earth's a temple vast and fair
Filled with the glorious works of love,
When earth and sky and sea and air,
Join in the praise of God above;
And still through countless coming years
Unwearied songs of praise shall roll
On plumes of love to him who hears
The softest strain in music's soul. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How many sensibilities and tender emotions are excited—how many poignant reflections may be conveyed by a single word! One idea may call up a thousand to delight or agonize; and the most expressive and energetic that language affords, either to soothe or to torment, is the syllable—HOME!

He who is blest in his domestic relations, amidst the distractions of business, and the insults or the ingratitude of a selfish world, consoles himself with the reflection that he will meet with a recompense for all his toils and disappointments—*at home*.

He who is engaged in distant occupations, in the pursuit of gain, or in the investigation of science, pleases himself with the idea that he will find some dear deserving connexions to participate his good fortune, or to whom he may impart his knowledge—*at home*.

While the cup of innocent pleasure invites the taste; while the charms of society enliven the hour, the moments of reflection are most delightfully filled up, in every feeling heart, by the still greater endearments which await it—*at home*.

When the storms of life or of the elements overtake us as we are journeying on; though the first may penetrate to the heart, and the latter chill the vital frame, they cannot wholly overcome him who is able to reflect that he has some one to feel for him, or to take care of him—*at home*.

All the various pursuits in which every human being, who has any rational aim, is engaged, tend to a single point; and that is, to be happy and beloved—*at home*.

How wretched then, must he be, who, under the pressure of calamity, the tyranny of wrong, and the sufferings of infirmity, has no kind consoler—*at home!*

How can he struggle with fortune and not despond, who knows that all his toil, and all his care, and all his solicitude, find no grateful recompense—*at home?*

Wretched is that man, though he may be the object of envy or applause; though the public may hail his name with deserved honor, and call him blest, who feels the vacuity of reciprocal tenderness in—*his home*.

Wretched is that man who cannot enjoy the friends he loves, nor the society in which he delights, nor even his own natural and rational pleasures—*at home*.

Wretched is that man who, expending health and renouncing pleasure for the sake of his domestic ties, meets only with the gall of bitterness, and domestic broil—*at home*.

Wretched is that man whose heart throbs with benevolence for all, whose bosom pants to give and receive felicity in the circle of his duties, who has no congenial mind, no tender friend, no affectionate partner—*at home*.

In fine, as the prime blessings of life, or the most of aggravated ills, arise from domestic intercourse and relations, of how great importance is it to enter into such associations, and to form such connexions, as are capable of endearing private enjoyment, of calling forth all the finer sensations of the soul, and of blunting the edge of the most oppressive woes—*at home*.

Happiness depends neither on fortune nor on fame; it is neither attached to the palace, nor despises the cottage; neither delights in finery, nor spurns at patches, but is alone to be found or missed, or to be enjoyed or lamented, in the retirements, whether splendid or mean, of domestic life and HOME.—*Saturday Bulletin*.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

MR. HALSTEAD OUTDONE.

An English chemist of high fame, Mr. John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c. &c. has discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for tubercular phthisis—or far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for structural disease of the lungs, it must be some one which may be brought, through the medium of respiration, into immediate contact with the diseased surface; and when there, have the power of subduing the morbid action, without diminishing the general tone of the system. At length Mr. Murray believes that he has discovered such a remedy in the *vapor of nitric acid;* and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected.

Mr. Murray is well known in the scientific world as author of some valuable works on Chemistry, and has, we believe, been himself a sufferer from the scourge he has striven so sedulously to avert.

We shall take some other occasion to afford our readers a more circumstantial account of this work of Mr. M.

Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.

New Moving Power.—M. Zagiorsky, of St. Petersburg, is preparing a publication, which will shortly appear, in Latin, Russ, and in French, and which will unfold some secrets of a nature calculated to be generally useful. This publication will contain the description of a new system for propelling air balloons against the wind; and of the application of the same principle to put in motion carriages and agricultural instruments, without the assistance of horses, or other draught animals, and without steam-engines.

We find the following conundrum in the Boston Patriot:

"Why are cotton mills like noses?
Because they are all factories (olfactories)."

The imp at our elbow, who is down for copy, and has just given his nasal promontory a swinging wipe, offers another solution, of which he gives a most happy illustration:

Why are cotton mills like noses?
Because they run in cold weather.

U. S. Gazette.

BOSTON, Feb 15.

A case of an interesting character was tried last week before the Supreme Court for the county of Suffolk, now in session in this city, and held by the Chief Justice Shaw. It was an action brought by a young gentleman of this place against certain stage coach proprietors. The plaintiff, as it appeared in evidence, took passage in their coach last June, to go to Wrentham. When the coach had proceeded as far as the neck between Boston and Roxbury, it upset, owing to the nut on the front wheel coming off, and threw the plaintiff under the stage coach whereby both legs were broken. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued till the Saturday following, when, after an impartial charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired and after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars*. T. Fuller for plaintiff; W. Parker and R. Fletcher for defendants.

Patriot.

James Barbour has voluntarily withdrawn from the House of Delegates of Virginia, upon discovering, in the course of the scrutiny before the Committee of Elections, that his antagonist at the last election, had a majority of the legal votes. His conduct in this whole contest, and during the time he held his seat, is much (and we have no doubt deservedly) applauded.—*Nat Int.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Eruption of Mount Galoungoun.

In a foreign journal, we have met with a circumstantial description of the frightful and destructive eruption of a Volcano in Galoungoun, in the Island of Java, on the 8th of October, 1822. Mount Galoungoun, is situated in the southern district of Soumadang, and is part of the chain of mountains which divide that district from Limbangan. At the foot of it is a valley, surrounded by hills, which is watered by two rivers, the Tji-Tandor, and the Tji-Woulan, which are formed by the union of a great number of streams, which take their rise in the mountain. The country between these two rivers was one of the most fertile, pleasant, and populous parts of the whole province.—There is no tradition of any previous eruption in this mountain, but some months before this disaster, some remarkable appearances had been observed in the streams descending from it, such as an unusual agitation of the water, and a sulphurous or bituminous smell and taste.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of October 8, a violent explosion was heard from the side of the valley, and a thick column of black smoke was seen to rise from the foot of the Galoungoun extending some distance up its side, and driven into the air with a terrific force. Soon the mountain was entirely enveloped in a black cloud, which darkened the whole country.—The explosions were continually repeated, with increased force, which made the whole earth tremble. The mountain then threw out, to a prodigious height, enormous bodies of flaming lava,* mixed with burning sulphur.—These burning masses were thrown beyond the river Tji-Tandor, which is more than ten leagues from the mountain. The rivers, obstructed with these enormous masses of burning lava, were transformed into boiling streams, the overflowing of which arrested at every step the wretched fugitives, and doomed them to a painful and cruel death in the midst of rivers of fire, or of boiling water. The above rivers, and the Tji-Losse, and the Tji Kounir, floated down in great numbers the bodies of men and animals, and the inhabitants of the lower districts saw houses, with tenants still living, floating down these swollen and heated streams, without the possibility of giving them relief. The clouds which enveloped the mountain were illuminated from time to time by the most vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by a deafening roar of thunder, by which many inhabitants of the forest, beyond the reach of the eruption, were killed. At 3 o'clock the eruption had attained its greatest degree of violence. At that time there fell a shower of cooled lava, mingled with ashes, which destroyed all the plantations within a circuit of twenty-five leagues. Nearer the water a reddish sand obscured the air, and covered the fields. About 4 o'clock the explosions became less violent, and at 5, there reigned a death-like silence; the air gradually cleared up, and the mountain became visible. A more dreadful scene of devastation was never witnessed. For a distance of 6 leagues from the water, where a few hours before were flourishing villages and a happy population, not a house, a plantation, a forest, or a living being, was to be seen, but the whole had been buried under a boiling mass, which had now become of a bluish color, but which retained its heat for a long time after.—Farther from the seat of the volcano the scene was still more dreadful.—There were to be seen the lifeless and half consumed bodies of men, women, and children, who had escaped wounded from the burning flood, or had been intercepted in their flight, and the still living who were seen seeking in vain for an asylum amidst the general destruction. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, it rained without interruption, and the wretched inhabitants who had fled from their [illegible], were left without shelter, and were intercepted in their flight by the overflowing of the rivers, and the destruction of all the bridges.

In the evening of the 1[illegible]th, there was a new eruption, very violent, and accompanied by two violent shocks of an earthquake. This was accompanied by neither [illegible] nor lightning, to interrupt the deep darkness which settled over the terrified inhabitants. On the morning of the [illegible] it was observed that the summits of Mount Galoungoun were changed. The tops were broken off, and the side from the border of the valley presented an immense crater, opened in the form of a semicircle, and forming a frightful gulf. New hills were formed, and the courses of several rivers were entirely changed.

The President of the province, as soon as he heard of these disasters, repaired to the neighbourhood, and took every measure in his power to succor the sufferers. It was found, on a thorough official inquiry, that 114 villages were destroyed, 4011 persons perished, many were severely wounded, and many horses, cows and oxen were destroyed, many rice and coffee plantations were destroyed, and others greatly damaged; 41 canals for irrigating rice plantations were destroyed, and 46 were damaged, 775,795 coffee trees were destroyed, and 3,851,742 were either destroyed or damaged.

*We translate this lava for want of a more appropriate term, though said not to have been lava, properly so called, and in this respect the eruption was different from most volcanic phenomena, heretofore known.

Judiciary—Previous Question, &c.

When a resolution for printing 6000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the Judiciary committee, on the subject of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, was under consideration in the House of Representatives, on the 9th Feb

MR. CRAWFORD said: To address this House upon the subject matter of two reports, on a proposition to print them, and to sustain the one, or impugn the other, would be alike irregular and unprofitable. I can have no disposition to speak to a settled question, and particularly to one that has been decisively settled, but have risen for a special purpose, which shall be accomplished in brief space. When this resolution was under consideration two days ago, the Hon. gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gordon) complained of the demand made for the previous question, on the rejection of the bill for the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, reported by a committee of which that gentleman is a member. I beg leave to say to him and to the House why I made it. I hope, although I have been here but a short time, it is unnecessary for me to state, that nothing was farther from my thoughts than to show the slightest disrespect to any member of this honorable body. I was, in due parliamentary course, exercising a right, which belonged to me, and which I then thought, and now think, duty required me to use, against a bill that involved considerations of the first impression, and presented a question, upon the decision of which the best interests of the country were staked.

The Constitution is as broad as the law, and the stroke that shall cut off the 25th section of the Judiciary act from our code, will inflict a fatal wound upon the great charter of our common rights. I was therefore unwilling, if I could prevent it, to allow these States to be agitated and distracted, even for a day, by the supposition that any doubt existed on this vitally important subject. If it was debated it appeared to me that anxieties and tormenting apprehensions, during the discussion at least, would enter into the minds of many, and that the very fact of its being argued would imply that the issue was doubtful. Had it been so—still more, had it been adverse to my wishes, I should have deplored it as the greatest political evil but one. I did not believe it was so, or that it would so result, and desired that an immediate decision might be had—that the sense of its representatives should be made known to the nation without delay.

In addition, and perhaps it operated more than any other consideration that impelled me to the course I pursued, I hold some parts of our political fabric to be of so sacred a character, that they are injured by familiarity. They ought not to be touched *with an intention to destroy them*. You cannot but lessen their sanctity by handling them. Of this description are the Constitution, and the particular law now in our view, which is but an amplification of it, sanctioned as they have been, and are, by forty year's action, and the approbation of the country. Besides, if this subject is to be discussed, I do not believe "now is the accepted time;" and, if it were in other respects, the residue of this session will not afford sufficient space for the considerateness, and gravity of reflection, which all should and would bring to such a debate. These, sir, are briefly the reasons which actuated me. I wish they were satisfactory to all; to myself they are perfectly so.

In regard to the proposed printing of 5000, now enlarged to 6000 copies, I confess I do not perceive the necessity for it, seeing that copies of both reports have been multiplied, and are multiplying, by all the newspapers of the day; but as many Hon. gentlemen think differently, and especially as the minority desire that the resolution should pass, I will cheerfully yield my own opinion, and vote for it.

The reasons assigned by MR. CRAWFORD, our representative, for moving the previous question and thus promptly putting down the proposition to repeal a part of the judiciary law of the United States, given on our first page, will meet the cordial approbation of his constituents, and every friend to the Constitution throughout the Union—they are alike creditable to his head and his heart.

Frank. Rep.

Western Enterprise.—Under this head the New Orleans Mercantile mentions the arrival at that place of Gen. Dodge, a citizen of Michigan Territory, near Green Bay. He is a trader to New Orleans from the river Ouisconsin, in a boat navigated by himself, and laden with lead produced above Galena. He was a direct trader to the city of New Orleans from one hundred and fifty miles above Fevre river, one thousand miles above St. Louis, in all two thousand two hundred miles above New Orleans ordinary water navigation!

A Paris paper, of the 1st January, mentions the death of Madame de GENLIS, the authoress, in the 86th year of her age.

The Richmond Enquirer confirms the fact that Mr. RANDOLPH, our Minister to Russia, is a candidate for Congress at the approaching election.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 25th Dec. states—"We have had a frost here which will cut off the crops of Sugar one-fourth, say 20,000 hdds. less than was expected two weeks ago."—Other accounts correspond with this.

The weather has continued intensely cold so long at New Orleans, that the Orange, Lime, and Lemon trees, it is feared, are entirely destroyed. It is stated that it will require 10 years to re-instate them.

The packet ship Henry IV. from Havre, arrived at New-York on Thursday, and brought advices to the 2d January. The prices of Stocks on the Paris Exchange had risen considerably, which is considered an evidence of the tranquility of the country—.A Marseilles paper says—"Two letters which have just reached us from Leghorn state that the commotion which has broken out at Rome is a real revolution. The people have taken possession of fort St. Angelo, proclaimed the liberty and independence of all Italy, and have hoisted the three colors of the Italian Republic. A letter from Genoa announces that at the demand of the people, the prisoners for political offences, who were confined in great numbers in that town, have been set at liberty."

Rail Roads—The receipts of the first nine weeks of the rail way between Liverpool and Manchester, England, *for passengers alone*, were EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A late number of the New England Palladium, noticing females dressed in December, in the drapery of June, observes:—"The cotton or silk stockings, the prunella shoes, straw hats, nodding with artificial rose buds, cannot conceal from the imagination, though they do not disclose to the eye, the grim and terrible train of attendants, in the winter reign of female beauty.

But the eyes of a friend, as well as a physician, may see fever, consumption and death, pressing onward, to foreclose the forfeit that vanity has laid upon life.

We do not suppose ourselves any more mad than St. Paul before Festus, when we declare our belief, that if the gentlemen should, for a day in the winter, be as thinly robed as the ladies, there would be mortality among the lordly sex, as great as the slaughter at Bunker's Hill."

YORK, Feb. 22.

Fire.—We learn that the house of Mr. JOHN NEEPER, in Peachbottom township, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th February inst. It took fire (as report says) during the night after the family had retired to rest, and had made such progress that some of the family barely escaped with their lives. The house with all its contents was destroyed. Loss estimated at two thousand dollars.—*Gazette.*

Melancholy Accident—We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 18th Dec. that the launch of the ship Pearl, arrived at that port, was upset in crossing the bar at Tampico, on board of which were the mate, three seamen, and 22 passengers, all of whom perished.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

A child, the son of a dentist in Second street, near Shippen, met its death last week in a manner somewhat extraordinary, and which merits notice by way of monition. While at school, the tutor discovered that many of his pupils were chewing Gum Elastic, (Indian Rubber) and issued an order of chastisement against those who were detected. The boy in question, having a piece in his mouth, immediately swallowed it to avoid discovery. It swelled in his abdomen, or wherever it lodged, with such rapidity as to cause his death a few hours afterwards.

There are 14,000 more females than males in Massachusetts, by the census.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams County.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz. From the 7th day of January, 1830, to the 6th day of January, 1831—both days included :—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,040	78
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman, (arrearages)	725	44
Do. do. do. 1829,	63	00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Cash on hand at last settlement,	1,853	55½
Tax assessed for 1830,	12,893	30
Ground Rents for 1830 in hands of C. Chritzman,	199	00
Tax received of the Estate of Benjamin Chambers, deceased, for 1823, '4, '5, '6, '7, and '8,	5	95
Amount of Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86	81
Addition of Tax Duplicates for 1829,	52	42
Order in favor of G. F. Hoke, unpaid by Treasurer,	6	48
	$21,076	51½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1830, IS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

Jacob Wortz,	Conowago,	851	32
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	818	35
Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	575	66
Philip Voglesong,	Berwick,	830	72
Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	529	81
Samuel Lowden,	Liberty,	732	73
John Marshall,	Hamiltonban,	819	71
John Bream, sen.	Tyrone,	466	38
John Kugler,	Germany,	757	85
Samuel Kennedy,	Huntington,	543	16
James Smith,	Mountjoy,	600	39
John Black,	Cumberland,	872	23
Jacob Wills,	Mountpleasant,	964	39
Benjamin Gramer,	Franklin,	984	01
Jacob Schlosser,	Menallen,	1019	33
Henry Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	967	93
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	559	33
		$12,893	30

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS, VIZ.:

1820	John Marshall,	Berwick,	14	89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1	05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125	46
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52	09
"	Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	61	09
1828	Jacob Winrott,*	Do.	63	78
"	Peter Deardorff, sen.	Reading,	46	62
"	James White,	Liberty,	2	00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading,	86	92
"	Henry Toot,*	Cumberland,	53	28
"	Isaac Wolf,*	Berwick,	16	63
"	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44	82
"	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	8	07
"	John M'Ilvain,*	Mountpleasant,	205	69
"	Philip Bishop,	Germany,	96	00
1830	Jacob Wortz,*	Conowago,	331	32
"	Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	93	35
"	Christian Picking.	Hamilton,	300	66
"	Philip Voglesong,*	Berwick,	390	72
"	Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	199	81
"	Samuel Lowden,*	Liberty,	42	73
"	John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	644	71
"	John Bream,	Tyrone,	255	26
"	John Kugler,*	Germany,	257	45
"	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntington,	278	26
"	James Smith,*	Mountjoy,	209	39
"	John Black,*	Cumberland,	753	06
"	Jacob Wills,*	Mountpleasant,	527	19
"	Benjamin Gramer,*	Franklin,	220	01
"	Jacob Schlosser,*	Menallen,	381	83
"	Henry Brinkerhoff,*	Straban,	99	46
"	Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	83	72
			$5,962	77

*Since paid in part.

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOW, VIZ.:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	9	00
Tuition of Poor Children,	907	61
Collectors of Taxes—fees and releases,	481	34
Assessors' pay,	231	63
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	4250	00
Sundry Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	384	71
Prothonotary's and Clerk's fees,	29	69
Jacob Fickes, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	94	50
James M'Ilhenny, Esq. do. do.	91	50
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do. do.	91	50
Clerk to Commissioners—pay,	157	78
Grand Juries and Constables—pay,	263	00
General Juries and Constables—do.	902	12½
Fox Scalps,	21	67
Road Views,	117	00
Constables—Fees,	78	06
Work done in Public Buildings,	20	09
Attorney General—Fees,	15	00
Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c.	364	22
Court Cryer—Pay, &c.	51	48
Public Printing,	218	00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	60	00
Sundry persons for Repairing Bridges,	122	65
Wood for Court-house and Prison,	95	37
Coroner—Fees on Inquisitions,	94	32
Officers of Elections—Pay,	357	61
Quit-rents on Lot No. 82 for 1829 and 1830,	2	00
P. Heagy—Summoning Juries up to Jan. ss. 1830 inclusive,	87	75
J. B. M'Pherson in trust for Philadelphia Prison,	102	53
Bank of Gettysburg—Interest,	65	33
Cash paid for Loom for Prison,	35	81
Medical attendance on Prisoners,	8	75
Geo. Welsh, Prothonotary, for transcribing and making Indices for Dockets,	200	00
Treasurer of Water Company—Rent,	22	50
Order issued in 1826 in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, unpaid till present year,	1500	00
Order in favor of Treasurer of Poor-house funds, issued in 1827, with interest, unpaid till present year,	278	06
Orders of 1829, paid during 1830,	44	98
Outstanding Tax,	5962	77
Do. Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. do. C. Chritzman (arr.)	725	44
Do. do. do. do. 1830,	44	00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Do. Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86	81
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Cash on hand,	2149	85
	$21,076	51½

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

JAMES M'ILHENNY,
THOS. EHREHART, } *Commissioners.*
JACOB COVER,

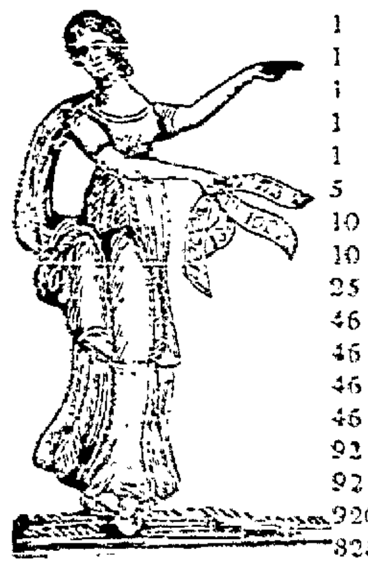
Attest—D. Horner, *Clerk.*

WE, the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, Report that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of *Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars & Eighty-five Cents,* is in the hands of the Treasurer.

JOHN LILLY,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL, } *Auditors.*

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.

THE FOURTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 26th inst.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.



1	of	$30,000
1		10,000
1		5,000
1		4,000
1		3,000
1		2,452
5		1,000
10		800
10		500
25		200
46		100
46		80
46		60
46		50
92		40
92		30
920		20
8280		10

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,
Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,
1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "
And a great many of
100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

☞Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the baits.

Gettysburg, Feb. 15. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,
10 2 49 27 18 44 13 26 28

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the first day of March next,* to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Naucy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, *pendente lite,* of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James M'Clain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1831. } 4.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catharine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next,* on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, —— Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831. } tI

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.*

A Farm,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are ereced

Two Log Houses,
and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next,* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling-
Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street and TWO two-story
Brick Back Buildings;
2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling
HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. } ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Ilhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &
double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John M'Ilhenny.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1. } ts

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*
Jan. 25. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of March next,* to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Feb. 1. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the *first day of April next.* And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to John Garvin, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. 4t

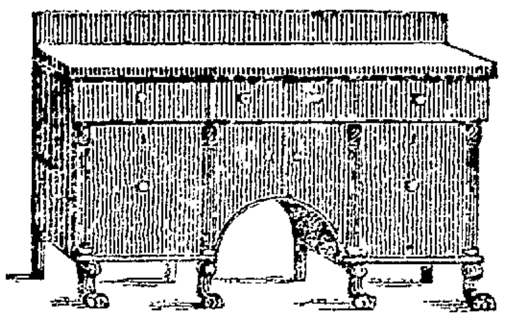
ATTENTION,
Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member provided with 10 blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
Feb. 15. tp

☞The 'Guards' will dine at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, where such citizens of the Borough, and others, who feel disposed to participate with them, are respectfully requested to leave their names.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH,* he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

REMOVAL,

AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother ZACH RIAH DANNER, int hat he has *REMOVE* e new Building, north Baltimore and Middl the Eagle Inn; and th rned from the City EN-DID ASSORT DS, suitable to the Se of

DR S
G
HARD
China, Glass, e,
LEGHOR
BON
GRINDS
WEAVER
LIQ

All of which have the most accommo can and will be sol CHEAPER than at lishment in the count mined to sell—and h don't wish to see out of their hands, to his Goods. He feels from the moderate pr to sell them at the P tified aft

☞A RY PRO-duce tak for which the highest m.

Dec. 2 tf

S ERS,

CL OTHS,

And se and large As-sort. Fashional

Nov. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

February 25

In the Senate yesterday, the principal business transacted was the passing to a third reading the bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to erect toll-gates, &c. on that part of the national road lying within that State. Some debate on this bill took place between Messrs Burnet, Hayne, Poindexter, Livingston, Forsyth, and Ruggles. Mr Livingston submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill for the punishment of duelling within the District of Columbia, which was agreed to. After the morning business, the Senate was occupied until 5 o'clock in the discussion of the amendments proposed to the general appropriation bill Those submitted by Mr. Kane and Mr. Tyler, heretofore published, were agreed to, as well as one offered by Mr. Webster, to-day, to substitute a Charge des Affairs for a Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople, and reducing the appropriation for the mission from $74,000 to $37,000.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for carrying on certain works of Internal Improvement, and providing for Surveys, was passed, 107 to 57. The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the punishment of crimes within the District of Columbia, were concurred in—so the bill has finally passed both Houses. The bills making appropriations for carying into effect certain Indian Treaties, for improving certain harbors, and surveying rivers, &c. and for building light houses, &c. severally passed through committee of the whole. The bill authorizing a subscription to a compilation and re-print of the Public Documents, destroyed in the burning of the Capitol, was discussed and ordered to a third reading, 93 to 92.

The Cherokees.—The case of the Cherokees came up in order on Monday the 14th instant. Mr. Everett rose to address the Chair, on the petition from Massachusetts, which he had laid on the table the Monday preceding. At once there was an evident commotion throughout the house. The elements of storm appeared to be every where starting, as if Æolus himself had broken, with the shaft of his spear, into the reservoir of winds. The speaker manifested much earnestness, and no small skill in managing and hushing the embryo tempests. No effort was spared to crush the question in its very commencement After a long and stormy introduction, Mr. Everett was permitted to speak, by a vote of 101 to 93.—He continued to address the House, in a strain of powerful eloquence, till the hour of adjournment. He will resume, and probably close his speech, on Monday next.

He most triumphantly vindicated the part which he had just taken, and the course which he had pursued, in this question. He was complying with the wishes and the loud demands of nearly all his constituents. When Congress had devoted nearly the whole of this session to the case of an individual, who had been imprisoned for a few days, it could not be deemed improper, that their attention should be called, for a short time, to the case of a nation of many thousands, whom the Government had solemnly engaged to protect, who were subjected to unequal laws, suffering under continual oppression, having the prospect of exile and extermination before them. The propriety of bringing up the question now, was made still more obvious by the consideration, that the honor of this country was deeply at stake, and the season for acting at all on the question, would probably, before the next session of Congress, be gone forever.

Mr. Everett noticed a law of Georgia, by which a contract, made by a Cherokee, was declared not to be binding upon him; thus placing the Cherokees in the condition of minors, and depriving them, *in fact*, of the power of making contracts, and of obtaining pecuniary credit. Here Mr. Everett was interrupted by a Georgia member, who declared that the passage of that law was an act of benevolence to the Cherokees, as it was designed to secure them from being imposed upon by the whites!! Most beautiful benevolence! Such doubtless as the President in his Message professed and recommended.

Mr. Everett proved to the House of Representatives, by official documents, that the present form of Cherokee Government, instead of being recent, as had been alleged, was recommended to the Cherokees, by Mr. Jefferson, as early as 18[illegible]; and was solemnly sanctioned by the *unanimous* vote of the Senate, in the treaty of 1817, which was negotiated by "Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States," at the head of whom was General Andrew Jackson.

The most finished and eloquent portion of Mr. Everett's speech, was a defence and eulogy of the Missionaries in the Cherokee country.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, for inquiry on Indian affairs, came up, and drew from Mr. Forsyth, a speech of much warmth, and no small amount of bitterness. He gave Mr. Frelinghuysen to understand, that he had formerly been spared, but if he continued to persist, he could expect no mercy.—The reply of Mr Frelinghuysen, was worthy of the Senator and the Christian. He eloquently asserted the dignity of his office, and his entire fearlessness while performing its duties; and declared that he had no mercy to ask at the hands of Georgia.

American Spectator.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 1.

☞We have received a communication relative to a Sermon delivered on Sabbath evening week, in the Court-house in this borough. It is contrary to our established rule, to suffer a dispute on theological subjects to be carried on through our columns: we are, therefore, under the necessity of declining the publication of the article referred to.

☞The Harbor of Baltimore was opened on Saturday last.

The "Telegraph" at Washington, hitherto the "official" paper of the Administration, has, it appears, been ousted from the kind regard of the President, Mr. Van Buren, and most of the cabinet, by a new paper, entitled "The Globe." The latter is out upon Mr. Calhoun and Duff Green; and the Telegraph rather attributes all the late differences to the intrigues of the wily Van Buren; advocates the cause of Mr. Calhoun in the late controversy; and, although he is devoted to the support of Gen. Jackson, yet he rather insinuates that the President should not have agitated this matter at this time, when disunion in the "great republican party" would be political death. He is not quite so tender in his treatment of the "Globe," and strong words are beginning to be bandied. "When rogues," &c.

☞The Boundary question between the U. States and Great-Britain, which was referred to the King of the Netherlands for decision, is at length settled; but it is not yet known in whose favor.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday night last, having passed 189 public and private acts.

On the day of adjournment, both branches went into the election of an U. S. Senator—which resulted in the re-election of Mr. E F. Chambers, the present incumbent. He received 50 votes; and there were 23 blanks.

☞The present Session of Congress will expire on Thursday evening next.

The British frigate Thetis, was totally lost on the 10th Dec. on Cape Frio, South America. About 30 of the crew were drowned, and several died on the Cape before assistance could be had. She had two millions of dollars on board.

Mr. *John H. Palmatary*, a tailor in Baltimore, killed himself by taking laudanum on the 20th ult.; and a Mr. *Allen*, a bricklayer, was killed by being thrown from his gig, on the 21st.

☞The following is the answer of Gen. Jackson to the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from which it will be seen he consents to be a candidate for re-election:—

Washington City, Feb. 9, 1831.

Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 3d instant, reached me yesterday. The kind terms in which it announces your approbation of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the General Government to promote, cannot be otherwise than cheering and acceptable to me.

Notwithstanding the hope I had entertained of retiring from the cares of office to the more peaceful walks of private life, after the termination of the four years for which I was elected President—a hope which many public considerations, as well as my own feelings had concurred in sustaining, as neither inconsistent with a proper regard for the interests of the republic, nor with that maxim which you have quoted, that dictates t[illegible] its will the services of all its citizens; I am yet ready and feel bound to relinquish it, after the declarations which I have received from so many respectable organs of the public sentiment, that its indulgence would conflict with the welfare of our common country, and disturb the harmony of the great republican party of the Union.

I can therefore only add in reply to the communication which you have been pleased to address to me on behalf of Democratic Pennsylvania, that as she was the first to call me from my chosen retirement, I will be among the last to take any steps that may be calculated to retard the prosperity of those interests which are identified with the progress and durability of our common institutions; and if my continuance in office another term be thought essential, that my services are at the disposal of the people, as they have been heretofore.

I pray you, gentlemen, to be assured, that I appreciate justly and most gratefully the generous confidence with which Pennsylvania reviews my past conduct, and vouches for the character of that which it may be my lot hereafter to exhibit as a public servant.

With earnest wishes for your happiness, individually and collectively, I subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Jacob M. Wise, W. G. Scott, and others, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 24.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

After being debated nearly a week, the appropriation bill has been shorn of its branches. Yesterday the appropriation of $100,000 to the Beaver and Shenango route was stricken out, and this morning the $60,000 to the French Creek Feeder shared the same fate, and then the appropriation of $100,000 to the North Branch, together with the appropriation of $200,000 to the West Branch, followed. The bill was then recommitted to the committee on Inland Navigation for the purpose of amendment. The fate of the bill is doubtful.

The bill as it now stands, is as follows:

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad,	$600,000
Canal between Middletown and Columbia,	116,170
Railroad over the Allegheny, & Canal from Huntingdon,	700,000
Southwestern Turnpikes,	125.000
	$1,541,170

TUNNELLING THE ALLEGHENY.

A petition was presented in the Senate on Friday last from General Simon Cameron and others for an act of incorporation to make a railroad across the Allegheny mountain on the plan recommended by Montcure Robinson, with a tunnel. We understand that the company will give security for the certain and speedy completion of the work.

A bill passed the House on Wednesday on the second reading, establishing a Bank at Northumberland. The vote was Ayes 40, Noes 39. Absent 21.

A convention of the National Republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts was held in Boston on Thursday evening last.

Levi Lincoln and T. L. Winthrop were nominated for re-election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dearborn, HENRY CLAY was unanimously nominated a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

National Convention.—It will be seen by the Proceedings of the Republican State Convention of the State of Maryland, that a National Convention is proposed to be held at Baltimore on the second Monday in December next—We presume that this recommendation, both of the time and place for holding the Convention, will be generally concurred in. So far as we are informed, it meets the approbation of those National Republicans whom their public duties have called from various parts of the country to this city.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

The Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce have received Carthagena papers to Jan. 2d, by the schooner Waterloo. They contain a decree of the Constituent Congress of the State of Ecuador, alias the Republic of the South, as follows:

The Constituent Congress of the State of Ecuador in the Republic of Colombia, desiring to signalize the auspicious day in which the State of Ecuador is provided with a Constitution, by a solemn act of respect and gratitude to the Great Citizen who has given to the Colombian people its existence, liberty and glory, decrees,—

1. The State of Ecuador prolaims the Liberator Simon Bolivar, Father of the Country and the Protector of the South of Colombia.

2. The people of Ecuador offer him eternal remembrance and eternal gratitude for the immortal benefits he has conferred.

3. The portrait of the Liberator shall ever decorate the public halls of Justice and Government.

4. The anniversary of his birth shall be celebrated as a national festival.

5 Congress recognises, confirms and ratifies, the title and honors which the laws of Colombia confer upon the Liberator.

Carthagena, Dec. 30.—Nothing could shield him [Bolivar] from the shafts of calumny. All his words were perverted; all his actions misconstrued. Endued with a keen sensibility, it is incredible what an impression was made upon the mind of the Liberator by even the most unfounded, the most despicable attacks of his base calumniators. They compelled him to relinquish the supreme command at a time when the country most needed his services, they embittered the last days of his illustrious life. They, in short, have brought him to an untimely grave. "Ah calumny! ah unmerited proscription!" said the dying emancipator of a world, at a moment when his bewildered reason wandered between the recollection of earth and the hopes of heaven. The tears fall from our eyes, and the pen from our hand, when we think of the sad fate of this distinguished martyr. What will the other States of America say—what will Europe say,—when they learn that the Liberator of Colombia died a victim to the persecutions of a set of wicked men from the dregs of society?

Washington, Feb. 24.

Potomac Bridge.—We regret to have to state that a part of the long wooden Bridge across the Potomac was yesterday carried away by the first movement of the ice, when started by the joint operation of the thaw and the floods coming down the river from above. The damage, it is thought, can be repaired.

The Charleston Courier states that the Court of Appeals of South Carolina have decided unanimously in favor of the constitutionality of the act of the last session of the legislature, imposing a tax of one per cent. on the dividends of the Bank of the United States.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.

Flour,	5 75	Whiskey,	27
Wheat, (red)	1 25	Flaxseed,	1 20

MARRIED,

On Yesterday evening, by the Rev. David M'Conaughy, Mr. *John Fell*, to Miss *Lucy Ann Miller*—both of this borough.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Daniel Gottwalt, Mr. *Ferdinand Meals*, to Miss *Eve Weikle*—both of Menallen township.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Jesse Kline*, of Menallen township, to Miss *Juliana Smoyer*, daughter of Mr. Jacob Smoyer, of Huntington township.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *John Sholl*, to Miss *Lavinia Stewart*—both of this county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Philip Weaver*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Elizabeth Gminter*, daughter of Adam Gminter, dec'd, of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *John Deardorff*, son of David, to Miss *Mary Rever*—all of Franklin township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Nicholas Shriver*, son of Jacob, to Miss *Mary Doll*, daughter of Mr. John Doll—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Henry Minter*, to Mrs. *Mary Slaybaugh*—both of Franklin township.

On Thursday the 17th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. *Jacob Eberhart*, to Miss *Elizabeth Miller*—both of this county.

On Sunday the 20th ult. by the Rev. F. W. Vandersloot, Mr. *Michael Herrbold*, of York county, to Miss *Dorothea Crist*, of Latimore township, Adams county.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, the 19th ult. Mrs. *Eliza Cogley*, consort of Mr. Joseph M. Cogley, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, formerly of this borough.

On Sunday last, Mr. *Jacob Fidler*, of Tyrone township, aged about 75 years.

On the 15th ult. Miss *Maria Bosserman*, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bosserman, of Baltimore county, Md. (formerly of this county,) in the 16th year of her age.

On Friday last, an infant son of Mr. Andrew Little, of this borough.

☞We are requested by the Defendant, to state, that in the suit *Anthony Deardorff vs. John L Fuller, Esq* tried before the Circuit Court last week, the Jury found a verdict in favor of the Defendant, *without leaving the box.*

March 1.

Henry Stouffer,
vs.
Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of Jane Black. (late Jane Bonner, deceased) William Kincaid and Hannah his wife, (late Hannah Bonner,) John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M'Millan, (late deceased,) viz. William M'Millan, Susan M'Millan, John M'Millan, and James Ross M'Millan, the grandson of said Martha M'Millan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION,
No. 4, April Term, 1831.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the *Fourth Monday in April next*, to shew wherefore—whereas they, together with this demandant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831. } ts

☞The Editors of the "American Sentinel" will insert the above notice in their daily paper one day in each week for six weeks successively, and send on the papers, with their bill, to this Office.

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Militia within the bounds of the 1st Battalion 89th Regt. Pennsylvania Militia, will take Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Mr George Sanpe, innkeeper, in Hanover, on *Saturday the 12th day of March next*, between the hours of 10, a. m. and 6, p. m. to choose One MAJOR for said Battalion, in room of Major John Cook, resigned.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

Feb. 22. te

TRY YOUR LUCK!

TICKETS ONLY $5 00
HALVES 2 50
QUARTERS 1 25

THE FIFTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 12th March.
66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 of	$20,000
1	10,000
1	6 000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
8	1,000
6	500
10	400
10	300
20	200
60	100
168	50
112	20
2240	10
15400	5

1. 38. 53 a Prize of $100
Sold in Second Class,
13. 28. 49. a Prize of $100
Sold in Third Class,
Besides a number of
50, 40, 30, 20 and 10, at
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, March 1. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 4,
11 14 42 15 41 9 25 50

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 *or more* royal octavo pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages.—Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate, and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany, besides a beautiful Title Page, and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of *any periodical in the United States.*

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid Portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal premiums have been offered for choice original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of Moral Tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number, over what is required for subscribers, will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to PETER BEISEL, either by Bond, Note, or in any other manner, will pay their respective dues to the Subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any claims against said Peter Beisel, will present them to us for settlement immediately.

GEORGE KERR,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Trustees of Peter Beisel.

Feb. 22. 3t

☞60,000
BUSHELS OF WHEAT
WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for *WHITE WHEAT.*

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

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ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB DOTTERY, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WITMER, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 15. 4t

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The *Hague Journal* of January 6th, contains the following:—"Hostilities have recommenced. This is no doubt fortunate. From this moment the Belgians can have no hopes of cession from us but such as force may make us grant. Diplomacy will have gained nothing from us.—This is the essential point. Notwithstanding the Congress at London, and all that may have fallen from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France on the subject of the navigation of the Scheldt, the river is not in the least degree more free, for we submit to the dictation of no power. Holland has maintained the position to which she is entitled, and her Government has begun to display a proper energy. Armed with the justice of our cause, we prefer taking the chances of war to making cessions which might be attributed to a sense of weakness. Let us then fly to arms!"—In addition to the above, we learn from Cologne, under date of January 9, that King William, on the 1st inst. declared to the Five Powers, that he would not in any degree submit to their decision upon the Belgic question, and would appeal to force of arms. Thus Holland will not acknowledge any intervention she may deem unfavorable to herself, and will take advantage of every thing that may be against us; Belgium, therefore, must no longer remain the dupe of temporising measures, but try the fortune of war."

From the Belge.

Within the last few days every thing around us has assumed a warlike aspect; our troops are proceeding by forced marches to the frontiers of Holland, and the points still in the occupation of the enemy. Calls for war have been uttered from the National Tribune, and they have been re-echoed by the people.

We have no doubt that Congress and the Public, who have both manifested so decided a repugnance to the race of Nassau, cannot see in any favorable light the repeated interviews which have taken place at London between the Prince of Orange and M. Van der Weyer, neither can we imagine what relations there can be between a Prince whom a Nation repels, and the Representative of that Nation.

The Paris Times of the 15th, in speaking on the choice of a King for Belgium, says: "The answer of the French Government to Congress is positive. The Duke de Nemours refuses the crown, and the Prince de Leuchtenberg, if elected, will not be acknowledged by France."

The Constitutionnel has the following—"Credible information leads us to believe that the Prince of Orange still preserves some hopes of the Crown of Belgium, and is secretly supported by the Autocrat of the North. On the other hand, we have been assured that in the late conferences at London, the Prince of Saxe Coburg has again been brought forward; England, finding that all other competitors have failed, has again put forth her own pretensions.—It is added, that the French Ambassador makes no opposition to the claim, but this cannot be credited; for it would be complete weakness on the part of France to permit England thus to come to the very gates of the kingdom."

The news from Belgium, was occupying the close attention of the French Ministers. The Belgians seem determined to obtain a French King, either in the person of Louis Philip, or his second son. It is even proposed by the Belgic Congress to declare war against Holland, and at the same time declare a union with France. By this means they believe that France would be able [illegible] of treaties. Should the Belgians persist in their obstinacy, they will be delivered over to the tender mercies of King William—who will be assisted by 50,000 Prussians. The war then will become general; and in the end, Louis Philip will wish himself simply the Duke of Orleans again.

FRANCE.

It is confidently reported that an army of observation amounting to 25,000, will very soon be placed near the borders of the department of War; and another corps of observation 30,000 strong, will be established on the borders of the Pyrenees—a third division of 50,000 men will form a line *(en cordon)* on the frontiers of Switzerland—and a fourth corps of the army of 150,000 men will be stationed on the French borders towards the Rhine.

THE POEISH REVOLUTION.

Advices from Warsaw, through the German papers, are to the 31st Dec. The Proclamation of the Russian Emperor, on hearing of this revolt, together with his manifesto, is the latest document from the Russian capital. Nothing short of a full and unconditional submission, and the exemplary punishment of the guilty, will satisfy the Autocrat. As to the prevailing feeling of the Polish people, not immediately within the influence and atmosphere of the capital, the accounts are widely different. For instance, among other articles, representing the Poles to be all actuated by one spirit, and that a spirit of enthusiasm in favor of the revolution, we have the following:

"The Poles appear to be taking vigorous measures for their defence, and the hostile preparations in progress had caused the communication with Russia by the frontier of Teresopol and Brezse to be stopped. Some of the horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw."

A proclamation was issued by the Emperor Nicholas on the 17th December, addressed to the Poles, in which he declares that their fate will be sealed, unless his decrees are strictly obeyed.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 4th January, states, that the Russian army was concentrating itself at Bialystock. From St. Petersburg it is stated that Gen. Count Toll had set out for Bialystock, and that Field Marshal Count Diebitsch also quitted the capital towards the end of December.

The following is from the Grand Duchy of Posen: "The affairs of Poland are going on well. Enthusiasm pervades every class of the people, and the Jews and peasantry vie with the nobility in patriotism. Before the end of January Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 200,000 irregulars armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable, and the sacrifices immense. Mdle. de Sezanieckie, who, on the 26th of June, 1826, sent to the Paris Committee 362 francs for the Greeks, has given up the whole of her fortune to her country, and has become a nun, in order to devote herself to the care of those who may be wounded in battle."

The Emperor of Russia has issued a "thundering Proclamation" against the Poles, and Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th says, that "all the foreign writers who have any liberty of opinion seem to concur in one sentiment—that war will certainly arise out of the insurrection of Poland: and when once kindled in that central position of Europe, it seems most probable that the flame will spread, from the natural contagion of passion, and the proximity of all the materials of combustion, through every State on the Continent."

Russian Manifesto against Poland.

We, Nicholas, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. to all our faithful subjects, greeting.

"A terrible treason has convulsed the Kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia.—Evil-minded men, whom the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country, had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the Constitution he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the out-set of their crimes on the 17th (29th) of November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Cesarowitsch and Grand Duke Constantine Pawlowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the Palace of the Cesarowitsch, and, at the same time, spread in several quarters of the city false reports, that the Russian troops were massacreing the peaceful citizens, enraging the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Cesarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw with the Russian troops that he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not act offensively, in order to avoid all occasion for the effusion of blood, to show clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well-disposed citizens, to keep the evil-minded in check; but, this expectation was not fulfilled. The Council of Administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by removing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left for it to do but entreat the Cesarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from future pillage. Soon this council was totally dissolved, and the whole power placed in the hands of a General. At the same time a report was spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the kingdom of Poland.—The same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels. In these serious and deplorable circumstances, the Cesarowitsch thought it necessary to follow the advice of the Council of State, and he permitted the small number of Polish troops who had remained faithful to return to Warsaw, in order, if possible, to protect persons and property. He himself with the Russian troops quitted the kingdom of Poland, and on the 1st (13th) of December arrived at the village of Wlodaw in Volhynia. In this manner a crime which had long been meditated was consummated. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity, under the protection of our Government; again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians! you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what ours feel. At the first news of the treason your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see in the whole extent of our vast empire only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment—the desire of sparing no effort for the honor of your Sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and to sacrifice to it their riches, prosperity, and even their lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer it by words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts, will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able in a single decisive battle to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories, are already assembling on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but at the same time we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion.

"No, all the subjects of our kingdom of Poland, all the inhabitants of Warsaw, have not taken part in the conspiracy and its deplorable consequences. Several have shown, by dying gloriously, that they knew their duty; others, as we have seen by the report of the Grand Duke, were obliged to return with fears of despair to the places occupied by the rebels; they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greater part of the army, and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17th) of this month (already published,) in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to put an end to all usurpation of power, illicit armaments, and to replace every thing on its former footing. By doing this, they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous consequence of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we make known to all our faithful subjects this effort of our clemency; they will see in it our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne and to protect the country; as well as the equally firm resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians, the example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and not vengeance, unshaken in the combat for the honor and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infatuated adversaries—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us; a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquility, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a Monarch who knows the greatness and sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his Empire, and the glory of his Russian name.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

"St Petersburg, Dec. 12 (24), in the 6th year of our reign."

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Turks have just sent an Envoy to Poland, charged with making a treaty of alliance in the name of the Porte. The Turks are to make a diversion upon Moldavia and Wallachia. The Poles under Sobieski preserved the liberty of Europe by beating the Turks; it would be curious now to see them establishing the liberty of the world by an alliance with them.

The Emperor Nicholas and the ex-King of France.

We have heard, and place confidence in the statement, that his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has evinced his marked sympathy, in the present melancholy condition of the ex-King of France, by granting to him an annual pension of five million of roubles. The object of the Emperor is, to relieve the fallen monarch from the necessity of being obliged to depend for the maintenance of his rank, on the alms of his late subjects.—*Court Journ.*

ENGLAND

State of the Country.—It does not appear that the burnings and destruction of machines had become less frequent, through the trials of those arrested were going on rapidly, and severe sentences passed on a great number of them. The laboring classes are discontented and murmuring, the farmers in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear for their property, and a spirit of destruction stalking through the land. Fires occur nightly and much property has been destroyed. A Special Commission is charged with the trial of desperate and misled offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resorted to, and yet the malignant disposition is not put down. The fires have been caused by men who have no motive—no profit, in what they did. The mischief perpetrated is greater than is at first seen. It much engenders suspicion in the farmer, towards them he employs, and the very evidence of distrust leads to bad feelings on the other side, which are only smothered until an opportunity may be given for it to break forth. To reduce the provinces to calmness, and to spread an universal feeling of harmony, will require the utmost tact. If the Ministry can effect this they will deserve the civic wreath, and will "win golden opinions from all sorts of men." But it will be [illegible] planning, and the utmost vigour in execution.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland is perhaps more alarming. An old magistrate of Cavan observed that he had never known the peasantry in a more disturbed state or more lawless mood, since the few months preceding 1798. A combination of a wide and universal character is spoken of among the poorer classes, which is perhaps exaggerated by the fears of the rich. We have no room to insert the particulars of nightly meetings, robbing of arms and measures of violence employed to intimidate landed proprietors. Several meetings called by O'Connell had been successively *enjoined* by Lord Anglesey's proclamations.—The Lord Lieutenant had received royal addresses from the Corporation of Dublin, the faculty and students of the University, &c. praying that he may long remain among them, to restrain their factious citizens.

The Liverpool Albion of the 17th says:

The struggle between the Irish Government and Mr. O'Connell is becoming extremely active. Affairs in the sister island appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis. It is impossible, indeed, that the agitation which now disturbs the peace of Ireland can long continue. Either the Government must put down the agitation, or the agitators will attempt to put down the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The town of Basle is besieged by the country people; they have intercepted all communication with it, and have cut down the bridges in the environs. The streets were barricaded; and among the burghers there are said to be 10,000 men, armed and equipped, and resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity; there are, also, on the ramparts, 30 pieces of cannon. Several engagements had taken place without much bloodshed. At Berne also the state of affairs is stated to be alarming; and an attack upon the town by the peasantry was hourly expected.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Numerous bills from the House of Representatives were put through the first preliminary stages and referred.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, for the purpose of considering the several amendments as in committee of the whole. And the sixth amendment, making an appropriation towards the payment of Mr. Rhind and others, employed in negotiating the late Treaty with the Sublime Porte, having been read, it was moved by Mr. Ellis, that the Senate would then go into Executive business. Before the question was taken, Mr. Kane submitted as an amendment to the amendment, to insert—"to the person *heretofore* employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of $15,000 in addition to the sum of $25,000 appropriated for the contingent expenses of our foreign intercourse," in order, as he said, to have it laid on the table with the other amendments.—This having been concurred in, the Senate went forthwith into secret session, for the purpose, as we conceived, of discussing the subject with less restraint; if we may be allowed so to surmise, from a remark made to that effect, by an honorable Senator on the previous day, when the same amendment was the subject matter of discussion.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the appropriation bills for the Army, the Navy and Fortifications, were passed without a division. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed—the yeas and noes having been ordered, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House afterwards went into the consideration of private bills, which occupied the residue of the day.

February 22.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians.—Mr. Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

We understand that the Choctaw Treaty was yesterday ratified by the Senate—35 to 12.

February 23.

The PRESIDENT yesterday, by message to the two Houses, submitted to Congress what should be done with the four Arabian horses brought from Constantinople by Mr. RHIND. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate also received a message from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the Senate on the subject of the execution of the law of 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; which was read, and 5000 copies thereof ordered to be printed, by a vote of Yeas 20—Nays 19.

[The Message is of considerable length, gives a full statement of the views of the President on the subject of the provisions of the law referred to, and details the course that has been pursued by him in the execution of the law. We shall publish it at as early a day as possible.]

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BELGIUM—Recommencement of Hostilities.—Another protocol of the five Great Powers, relating to Belgium, has been laid before the Belgic Congress, the purport of which is that the measures taken by the King of the Netherlands to obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt are of a hostile nature, contrary to the armistice and to the previous protocol recognizing and enforcing this armistice. The five Powers, therefore, demand the repeal of those measures, and add that they shall consider the rejection of the demand as an act of hostility against themselves. With regard to Belgium, the Powers require the troops to cease the hostilities begun at Maestricht, and to return to their former position by the 20th January.

Re-commencement of Hostilities.—The Journal of Belgique contains the following item of intelligence in relation to the affairs of Belgium:—"We learn from Antwerp, under date of the 11th January, that hostilities appear to have *re-commenced on all points.* On Sunday a brisk cannonade was heard in that town, in the direction of the north."

The *Hague Journal* of January 6th, contains the following:—"Hostilities have recommenced. This is no doubt fortunate. From this moment the Belgians can have no hopes of cession from us but such as force may make us grant. Diplomacy will have gained nothing from us.—This is the essential point. Notwithstanding the Congress at London, and all that may have fallen from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France on the subject of the navigation of the Scheldt, the river is not in the least degree more free, for we submit to the dictation of no power. Holland has maintained the position to which she is entitled, and her Government has begun to display a proper energy. Armed with the justice of our cause, we prefer taking the chances of war to making cessions which might be attributed to a sense of weakness. Let us then fly to arms!"—In addition to the above, we learn from Cologne, under date of January 9, that King William, on the 1st inst. declared to the Five Powers, that he would not in any degree submit to their decision upon the Belgic question, and would appeal to force of arms. Thus Holland will not acknowledge any intervention she may deem unfavorable to herself, and will take advantage of every thing that may be against us; Belgium, therefore, must no longer remain the dupe of temporising measures, but try the fortune of war."

From the Belge.

Within the last few days every thing around us has assumed a warlike aspect; our troops are proceeding by forced marches to the frontiers of Holland, and the points still in the occupation of the enemy. Calls for war have been uttered from the National Tribune, and they have been re-echoed by the people.

We have no doubt that Congress and the Public, who have both manifested so decided a repugnance to the race of Nassau, cannot see in any favorable light the repeated interviews which have taken place at London between the Prince of Orange and M. Van der Weyer, neither can we imagine what relations there can be between a Prince whom a Nation repels, and the Representative of that Nation.

The Paris Times of the 15th, in speaking on the choice of a King for Belgium, says: "The answer of the French Government to Congress is positive. The Duke de Nemours refuses the crown, and the Prince de Leuchtenberg, if elected, will not be acknowledged by France."

The Constitutionnel has the following—"Credible information leads us to believe that the Prince of Orange still preserves some hopes of the Crown of Belgium, and is secretly supported by the Autocrat of the North. On the other hand, we have been assured that in the late conferences at London, the Prince of Saxe Coburg has again been brought forward; England, finding that all other competitors have failed, has again put forth her own pretensions.—It is added, that the French Ambassador makes no opposition to the claim, but this cannot be credited, for it would be complete weakness on the part of France to permit England thus to come to the very gates of the kingdom."

The news from Belgium is occupying the close attention of the French Ministers. The Belgians seem determined to obtain a French King, either in the person of Louis Philip, or his second son. It is even proposed in the Belgic Congress to declare war against Holland, and at the same time declare a union with France. By this means they believe that France will be able to succor them, without any violation of treaties. Should the Belgians persist in their obstinacy, they will be delivered over to the tender mercies of King William—who will be assisted by [illegible] Prussians. The war then will become general; and in the end, Louis Philip will wish himself simply the Duke of Orleans again.

FRANCE.

It is confidently reported that an army of observation amounting to 25,000, will very soon be placed near the borders of the department of War; and another corps of observation 30,000 strong, will be established on the borders of the Pyrenees—a third division of 50,000 men will form a line *(un cordon)* on the frontiers of Switzerland—and a fourth corps of the army of 150,000 men will be stationed on the French borders towards the Rhine.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Advices from Warsaw, through the German papers, are to the 31st Dec. The Proclamation of the Russian Emperor, on hearing of this revolt, together with his manifesto, is the latest document from the Russian capital. Nothing short of a full and unconditional submission, and the exemplary punishment of the guilty, will satisfy the Autocrat. As to the prevailing feeling of the Polish people, not immediately within the influence and atmosphere of the capital, the accounts are widely different. For instance, among other articles, representing the Poles to be all actuated by one spirit, and that a spirit of enthusiasm in favor of the revolution, we have the following:

"The Poles appear to be taking vigorous measures for their defence, and the hostile preparations in progress had caused the communication with Russia by the frontier of Terespol and Brezse to be stopped. Some of the horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw."

A proclamation was issued by the Emperor Nicholas on the 17th December, addressed to the Poles, in which he declares that their fate will be sealed, unless his decrees are strictly obeyed.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 4th January, states, that the Russian army was concentrating itself at Bialystock. From St. Petersburg it is stated that Gen. Count Toll had set out for Bialystock, and that Field Marshal Count Diebitsch also quitted the capital towards the end of December.

The following is from the Grand Duchy of Posen: "The affairs of Poland are going on well. Enthusiasm pervades every class of the people, and the Jews and peasantry vie with the nobility in patriotism. Before the end of January Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 200,000 irregulars armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable, and the sacrifices immense. Mdlle. de Sezanieckie, who, on the 26th of June, 1826, sent to the Paris Committee 362 francs for the Greeks, has given up the whole of her fortune to her country, and has become a nun, in order to devote herself to the care of those who may be wounded in battle."

The Emperor of Russia has issued a "thundering Proclamation" against the Poles, and Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th says, that "all the foreign writers who have any liberty of opinion seem to concur in one sentiment—that war will certainly arise out of the insurrection of Poland: and when once kindled in that central position of Europe, it seems most probable that the flame will spread, from the natural contagion of passion, and the proximity of all the materials of combustion, through every State on the Continent."

Russian Manifesto against Poland.

We, Nicholas, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. to all our faithful subjects, greeting.

"A terrible treason has convulsed the Kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia.—Evil minded men, whom the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country, had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the Constitution he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the out-set of their crimes on the 17th (29th) of November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Cesarowitsch and Grand Duke Constantine Pavlowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the Palace of the Cesarowitsch, and, at the same time, spread in several quarters of the city false reports, that the Russian troops were massacreing the peaceful citizens, enraging the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Cesarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw with the Russian troops that he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not act offensively, in order to avoid all occasion for the effusion of blood, to show clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well-disposed citizens, to keep the evil-minded in check; but this expectation was not fulfilled. The Council of Administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by removing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left to it to do but entreat the Cesarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from pillage. [illegible] At the same time a [illegible] of the Kingdom of Poland.—[illegible] In these [illegible] the Cesarowitsch [illegible] the Polish troops [illegible] to return to Warsaw, in order, if [illegible] to protect persons and property. He himself, with the Russian troops, quitted the Kingdom of Poland, and on the 1st [illegible] of December arrived [illegible] village of W[illegible] in Volhynia. In this manner a crime which had long been meditated was consummated. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity, under the protection of our Government, again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians! you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what ours feel. At the first news of the treason your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see in the whole extent of our vast empire only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment—the desire of sparing no effort for the honor of your Sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and to sacrifice to it their riches, prosperity, and even their lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer it by words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts, will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able in a single decisive battle to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories, are already assembling on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but at the same time we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion.

"No, all the subjects of our kingdom of Poland, all the inhabitants of Warsaw, have not taken part in the conspiracy and its deplorable consequences. Several have shown, by dying gloriously, that they knew their duty; others, as we have seen by the report of the Grand Duke, were obliged to return with fears of despair to the places occupied by the rebels; they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greater part of the army, and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17th) of this month (already published,) in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to put an end to all usurpation of power, illicit armaments, and to replace every thing on its former footing By doing this, they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous consequence of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we make known to all our faithful subjects this effort of our clemency; they will see in it our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne and to protect the country; as well as the equally firm resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians, the example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and not vengeance, unshaken in the combat for the honor and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infatuated adversaries—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us; a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquility, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a Monarch who knows the greatness and sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his Empire, and the glory of his Russian name.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

"St Petersburg, Dec. 12 (24), in the 6th year of our reign."

PARIS, Jan 19.—The Turks have just sent an Envoy to Poland, charged with making a treaty of alliance in the name of the Porte. The Turks are to make a diversion upon Moldavia and Wallachia. The Poles under Sobieski preserved the liberty of Europe by beating the Turks; it would be curious now to see them establishing the liberty of the world by an alliance with them.

The Emperor Nicholas and the ex-King of France.

We have heard, and place confidence in the statement, that his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has evinced his marked sympathy, in the present melancholy condition of the ex-King of France, by granting to him an annual pension of five million of roubles. The object of the Emperor is, to relieve the fallen monarch from the necessity of being obliged to depend for the maintenance of his rank, on the alms of his late subjects.—*Court Journ.*

ENGLAND

State of the Country.—It does not appear that the burnings and destruction of machines had become less frequent, through the trials of those arrested were going on rapidly, and severe sentences passed on a great number of them. The laboring classes are discontented and murmuring, the farmers in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear for their property, and a spirit of destruction stalking through the land. Fires occur nightly and much property has been destroyed. A Special Commission is charged with the trial of desperate and misled offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resorted to, and yet the malignant disposition is not put down. The fires have been caused by men who have no motive—no profit, in what they did. The mischief perpetrated is greater than is at first seen. It much engenders suspicion in the farmer, towards them he employs, and the very evidence of distrust leads to bad feelings on the other side, which are only smothered until an opportunity may be given for it to break forth. To reduce the provinces to calmness, and to restore an universal feeling of harmony, will require the utmost tact. If the Ministry can effect this they will deserve the [illegible] and will [illegible] golden opinions from all sorts of men." But it will be a work requiring consummate skill in planning, and the utmost vigour in execution.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland is perhaps more alarming. An old magistrate of Cavan observed that he had never known the peasantry in a more disturbed state or more lawless mood, since the few months preceding 1798. A combination of a wide and universal character is spoken of among the poorer classes, which is perhaps exaggerated by the fears of the rich. We have no room to insert the particulars of nightly meetings, robbing of arms and measures of violence employed to intimidate landed proprietors. Several meetings called by O'Connell had been successively *enjoined* by Lord Anglesey's proclamations.—The Lord Lieutenant had received royal addresses from the Corporation of Dublin, the faculty and students of the University, &c. praying that 'he may long remain among them, to restrain their factious citizens.'

The Liverpool Albion of the 17th says:

The struggle between the Irish Government and Mr. O'Connell is becoming extremely active. Affairs in the sister island appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis. It is impossible, indeed, that the agitation which now disturbs the peace of Ireland can long continue. Either the Government must put down the agitation, or the agitators will attempt to put down the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The town of Basle is besieged by the country people; they have intercepted all communication with it, and have cut down the bridges in the environs. The streets were barricaded; and among the burghers there are said to be 10,000 men, armed and equipped, and resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity; there are, also, on the ramparts, 30 pieces of cannon. Several engagements had taken place without much bloodshed. At Berne also the state of affairs is stated to be alarming; and an attack upon the town by the peasantry was hourly expected.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Numerous bills from the House of Representatives were put through the first preliminary stages and referred.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, for the purpose of considering the several amendments as in committee of the whole. And the sixth amendment, making an appropriation towards the payment of Mr. Rhind and others, employed in negotiating the late Treaty with the Sublime Porte, having been read, it was moved by Mr. Ellis, that the Senate would then go into Executive business. Before the question was taken, Mr. Kane submitted as an amendment to the amendment, to insert—'to the person *heretofore* employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of $15,000 in addition to the sum of $25,000 appropriated for the contingent expenses of our foreign intercourse,' in order, as he said, to have it laid on the table with the other amendments.—This having been concurred in, the Senate went forthwith into secret session, for the purpose, as we conceived, of discussing the subject with less restraint; if we may be allowed so to surmise, from a remark made to that effect, by an honorable Senator on the previous day, when the same amendment was the subject matter of discussion.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the appropriation bills for the Army, the Navy and Fortifications, were passed without a division. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed—the yeas and noes having been ordered, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House afterwards went into the consideration of private bills, which occupied the residue of the day.

February 22.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians.—Mr. Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

We understand that the Choctaw Treaty was yesterday ratified by the Senate—35 to 12.

February 23.

The PRESIDENT yesterday, by message to the two Houses, submitted to Congress what should be done with the four Arabian horses brought from Constantinople by Mr. Rhind. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate also received a message from the President of the United States, [illegible] the Senate [illegible] of the law of [illegible] to trade and [illegible] with the Indian tribes; [illegible] ordered to be printed, by a vote of Yeas [illegible]—Nays [illegible]

"The Message is of considerable length, gives a full statement of the views of the President on the subject of the provisions of the law referred to, and details the course that has been pursued by him in the execution of the law. We shall publish it as early a day as possible."

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A TRAGICAL TALE OF THE SEA.

The following dreadful tragedy is related in the London "Seamen's Magazine, and Church of England Guardian." The editor says it is an authentic narrative, as he received it from one of the parties referred to, although it was not thought best to give names or places.

——"Well, sir, I will tell you this story, which you are so anxious to hear.

I commanded the ——, we sailed from ——, intended to call at ——, in order to take passengers, and then proceed to ——. We arrived at ——, as destined, and went ashore immediately, in order to make arrangements with the parties that desired to go with me to ——. A gentleman and his lady, and another gentleman in an exceedingly weak state, slowly recovering from a malignant fever, composed the party, and being informed that the former had boxes of dollars, and plate to the amount of —— thousand pounds, which were to be taken on board, I made every necessary arrangement, and returned to my ship.

I had on board a mate, and —— men; and deeming it expedient, I called my mate privately into my cabin, and informed him of the large quantity of money and plate about to be committed to our charge with the passengers; and, to avoid even the possibility of danger from the crew, I desired him to use any means he thought best to induce them to remain ashore that night in order that we might convey the property on board, and stow it safely away, without their knowing any thing of the circumstance. He immediately assented; and accordingly got rid of the men.—I reposed entire confidence in him and he appeared to deserve it; the men, however, were kept ashore all night, while we, with perfect secrecy and safety, as we thought, had the property conveyed to the ship, and securely stowed away.—In the morning the men came on board, and every thing being taken in, we got under weigh, with a fair wind, in the evening.

The first night, and the succeeding day and night passed without any particular occurrence, and the wind continuing fair, we were, at the close of the second day, two hundred miles from land. My crew were most of them Irishmen, not such men, certainly, as I should have chosen, but I was obliged to take them. Indeed, one of the Irishmen, to whom I shall again refer more particularly, was not a seaman.

Every thing had proceeded in an even and regular course until the close of the third evening, if I except an undue familiarity between the mate and the crew; which, although I observed, I had not mentioned. On this evening, however, I was oppressed with a kind of uneasiness I cannot describe, but fearing it might be a prelude to sickness, I left the mate in charge; and retired to my birth much earlier than usual. I tried to sleep, but in vain. I rose, took some grog, and lay down again. I tried to compose myself, but found it impossible. I several times dozed a little, but almost instantly started under gloomy impressions, or from frightful dreams. As this was quite unusual with me, having scarcely known a solitary instance of my rest being disturbed, I spent my hours under great despondency, and anxiously wished for the dawn of day. I continued thus until near 2 o'clock; even my dozing might have been interrupted by the slightest movement, so far was I from enjoying any thing like repose.

About two, I heard a footstep cautiously approaching. I listened, and a man came close to my birth, and muttered, 'Captain!' I called out, 'Who's there?' No answer being returned, I jumped out, and was instantly accosted by the Irishman above referred to, in the most abrupt and callous manner, with 'By ——, its all over with you; the mate has told the crew about the money; they have taken the ship, and your throat will be cut at three o'clock' I was momentarily deprived of utterance, and before I recovered from the shock the fellow was gone. I, however, soon became collected, and slipping on my trowsers and waistcoat, I immediately stepped into the gentleman's cabin to whom this treasure belonged. But he having overheard the dismal announcement, had most imprudently communicated it to his wife, who instantly swooned. She, when I entered, was perfectly insensible, and he, with clasped hands, exclaimed in deep despair, 'O my wife! O my children! I shall never see you more!'—Finding he knew the worst, I coolly said, 'Well, sir, will you arm with me and resist.' He said he could not, it was useless. I said, 'Remember, sir, the property is *yours*—that your wife and children are at stake. You ought, therefore, to be ready to resist to the very last extremity. I, too, have a wife and children, and will, therefore, resist to the last for them, for my employers, and for *you*.' Finding, however, that he was literally sunk in despair, I returned to my cabin.

Any attempt to describe the state of my mind would be useless. I think I stood for a few moments utterly at a loss what step to take, when somehow my hand got into my waistcoat pocket, and enclosed my knife. Without premeditation or design I opened it. I now recollected the sick gentleman, but I thought it best to let him remain in ignorance. I knew not what to do; however, not knowing what might befal me, or what course I should take, I rushed towards the deck, but my hand accidentally striking against something which I found to be an American axe, I seized it and the next moment was on deck, where I saw the helm deserted, and the mate with the whole crew sitting together drinking in the forepart of the ship. With the open knife in my left hand, and the uplifted axe in my right, I sprang in among them, and as my eye met the mate's, with one blow of the axe, I cleaved his head asunder. The men simultaneously rose, and fled in different directions; I followed the nearest instantly; and just as he was in the act of going aloft, I buried the axe in his loins, and he fell overboard. One now turned and tried to grapple with me; but I, in a moment, drove the axe into his breast, and he fell at my feet. So deeply had the axe sunk into his body that I was in imminent danger of being overpowered; but placing my foot on his chest, I by one vigorous effort, succeeded in extricating it. I now looked round, and observing no one near me, I went aloft; but seeing here some one standing, I had again lifted my axe, when a voice exclaiming, 'For God's sake, captain,' convinced me it was the sick gentleman. I could only say, 'Go in sir.' Roused by my striking my hand against the axe, and unhanging it, he had come out, and having witnessed my actions, without knowing any thing of the cause, he concluded me laboring under a direful paroxysm of madness, and instantly obeyed, thankful that he had not shared the fate of those who had fallen before his eyes.

I found the men had fled to the rigging, and were still aloft. The moon shone brightly, and I called to the nearest man to come down, but he would neither answer nor move. I went into my cabin, fetched out my fowling-piece, and insisted on his coming down, or I would fire at him. At length he came down, and fell on his knees at my feet. I asked him what he had to say of their blood-thirsty villainy: he replied, the mate had drawn them into it, and *he* was *obliged* to agree. "Strip!' said I—he did so. I then put my gun and axe behind me; and cutting eighteen inches of rope, I gave him a severe flogging; to this I subjected every one of them, and they submitted without offering the least resistance; the passengers, during the whole period, almost petrified, looked on.

It only now occurred to me, that there was no one at the helm; I therefore took my gun and axe, and, as there was no alternative, I was compelled to occupy that post at once. The passengers all came to me, but I could only beg them to leave me. They still halted, however, while I called the men before me, and told them I had now done with them: their conduct would determine my future steps: at the same time concluded by saying, I would kill the first man that manifested a mutinous disposition, or that dared to cross a given line on the deck before me, without my express command. I then ordered them to throw the two bodies overboard, and return to their respective duties.

Beginning now to reflect on what I had done: remembering that my life, my ship, my passengers, their property, and the cargo, were at least so far preserved: remembering, at the same time that I had accomplished it only by the sacrifice of three men,—that their blood had been shed by me,—and, seeing it upon me when morning dawned, my feelings overcame me, and I burst into tears.

The danger was still by no means over. I had —— days to sail to ——, no mate, two men less than before, and every reason to believe, that the crew would still watch for, and seize any opportunity to murder me *now*, if for no other purpose than that of securing their own lives. I therefore made up my mind to keep my post at the helm, day and night, that I might at least have all my enemies *before me*:—but *how* I could keep my post, doing without sleep, or venture to sleep, *at* it, even for a moment, were questions on which I feared to dwell.

Whatever my fears and feelings were, I still manifested the same determined and fearless line of conduct, by which I had hitherto succeeded. I kept my axe close to my side, in full view of the crew. The gentleman who owned the property, but who, in anticipation of the dismal event, gave himself up to despair, certainly did *now* offer any assistance in his power; but I had too much at stake to venture for a moment to trust *him*.

From the Irishman, I obtained a full detail of the plot—the manner in which they intended to murder me, and the passengers, and their intention to carry the vessel to ——. This man I also generally employed near me: the passengers, too, used him as far as they deemed prudent; though all were sensible that no confidence ought to be placed in him. Thirteen days at length elapsed, during which we had contrary weather,—had fallen in with no vessel,—and, as to myself, although I was still uninjured, and aware of no attempt against me by the men, my strength and spirits were nearly exhausted.

It will not be supposed by any, that I mean to assert I never did sleep during this period: still, I can assert that I am scarcely conscious of ever having, during the whole period, fairly fallen asleep, especially by night; and, indeed, it is in my estimation, no easy thing for a man to sleep, with a crew before him, every man of which he knows would seize that *opportunity* to murder him.

On the morning of the 14th day, however, I certainly started from something like sound sleep, in consequence of an idea of a glare of excess of light; and I am unable to express my utter astonishment, and the overwhelming emotions of gratitude that instantly filled my heart, at beholding the sun shining most brilliantly, and in full view the flag flying on the battery of ——. I immediately ordered guns to be fired, and, in a short time, a boat, with a pilot, came along-side. We lay to, while they returned with my command for soldiers to take my crew into custody. I need not add, they were all condemned to die, excepting the Irishman before alluded to, whose sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment. I begged their lives might be spared, and used all my influence to save them, but in vain. Before their execution I saw them all, and they were informed, in my presence, of the means I had used to save them, and of their also proving utterly unavailing. They appeared so far satisfied that I had not acted from mere vindictive feeling—confessed their guilt, but attributed their untimely end and indeed the origin of the whole to the mate alone."

The conduct of this brave *Scot*, in his singularly critical situation, has been, and will be, variously judged of; though all attempts to ruin him, by false and absurd insinuations, so completely failed, that all the quarters and parties capable of forming a just opinion of the whole case, justified his conduct by the strongest expressions of unqualified approbation, and by the most liberal rewards. While the man (we state the fact and leave it) who sunk under the mere apprehension in the awful moments of the impending danger, had afterwards so great a dread of *public opinion*—so keen a sense of shame—so little regard for the dictates of religion, for himself, and for his wife and children, as almost immediately to blow out his own brains.

TRACT SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Members of the "Female Tract Society of Gettysburg," will be held on *Wednesday the 2d of March next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of ROBERT G. HARPER. Punctual and general attendance is earnestly desired, as business of special importance is to be transacted.

Feb. 22. 2t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr. }
J. F. MACFARLANE, } Aud'rs.
T. C. MILLER, }

Jan. 25. td

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. HAMILTON,

LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Magdalena (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 10th day of March next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, John M'Conaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less; one other Tract of unimproved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less; also, Two Lots of Ground in Mummasburg, adjoining — Hossler, and fronting on the Turnpike: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tf

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

I will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of Frederick city, commonly called Bentz-Town, and directly on Patrick-street.

☞ The TAN-YARD has 30 lay-away vats, 5 letches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 4 handlers, 1 large marble and 1 stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed. A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning business.

The Dwelling is a comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive BACK BUILDINGS, a large BRICK STABLE, and all necessary Out-houses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Frederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on the premises.

JACOB SHELLMAN.

Frederick, Feb. 15. 4t

TAILORING.

SAMUEL STALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Menallen township, near Mr. George Wilson's; and having made arrangements to procure regularly the

Newest Fashions,

the Public may be assured that all work done at his shop will be executed neatly. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encouragement.

Feb. 15. 3t

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS,

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞ PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philad'phia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl,
vs.
ABRAHAM WOLF. } Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony; agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } te

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL.

Volume 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1 50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing *fifteen* beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and subscription money, Hume, Smollett and Bissett's *History of England*, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least *one* of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably *all* of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,

No. 95, Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞ *Prevention better than Cure.* ☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞ Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never-failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

☞ Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

*** SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.